

Изданія М.П.БѢЛЯЕВА въ Лейпцигѣ

**Н.РИМСКІЙ-КОІ**  
**УВЕРТЮРА**  
**КЪ ОПЕРѢ „ЦАРСКАЯ НЕВѢСТА“**

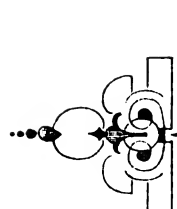
**= R**  
**OUVERTURE**  
**DE L'OPÉRA „LA FIANCÉE DU TZAR“**

Partition d'orchestre

1899  
2198

Edition M. P. BELAÏEFF, Leipzig

# „La nceée du r“

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1900

# ЦАРСКАЯ НЕВѢСТА.

## УВЕРТЮРА.

„La fiancée du Tzar.“

Ouverture.

Н. Римскій-Корсаковъ.  
N. Rimsky-Korsakow.  
1898.

Allegro.  $\text{♩} = 108.$

1 Flauto piccolo.

2 Flauti.

2 Oboi.

2 Clarinetti in B.

2 Fagotti.

4 Corni in F.

2 Trombe in C.

8 Tromboni.

e

Tuba.

8 Timpani.

Arpa.

Arpa (tacet al. III)

Allegro.  $\text{♩} = 108.$

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viole.

Violoncelli.

Contrabassi.

Allegro.  $\text{♩} = 108.$

[illegible]

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for multiple instruments, each on its own staff. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Clar. (Clarinet), Fag. (Bassoon), Cor. (Horn), Tuba., Timp. (Timpani), Viol. (Violin), V-le. (Viola), V-c. (Violoncello), and C-b. (Double Bass). The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'arco' (arco). The page is numbered '1' in the top right corner.

Fl.  
Ob.  
Clar.  
Fag.  
Cor.  
Tuba.  
Timp.  
Viol.  
V.le.  
V.c.  
C-b.

This system contains the first six measures of the score. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and strings (Violins, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass) are active throughout. The brass section (Coronet, Tuba, Timpani) has rests in the first four measures. The Flute and Oboe parts feature a melodic line with some grace notes. The Clarinet and Bassoon parts have a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern. The Violins and Viola play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Violoncello and Double Bass provide a harmonic foundation with a slower-moving line. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature.

Fl.  
Ob.  
Clar.  
Fag.  
Cor.  
Viol.  
V.le.  
V.c.  
C-b.

This system contains measures 7 through 12. The woodwinds and strings continue their respective parts. The Flute and Oboe parts have a melodic line with some grace notes. The Clarinet and Bassoon parts have a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern. The Violins and Viola play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Violoncello and Double Bass provide a harmonic foundation with a slower-moving line. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature.

Score for the first system of instruments:

- Fag. (Bassoon)
- Cor. (Cor Anglais)
- Tr-be. (Trumpet B-flat)
- 3 Tr-bni. (3 Trumpets B-natural)
- Tuba.
- Viol. (Violin)
- V.le. (Viola)
- V.c. (Violoncello)
- C-b. (Contrabasso)

Score for the second system of instruments:

- Fl. pios. (Flute piccolo)
- Fl. a 2. s. (Flute 2nd staff)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Claf. (Clarinet)
- Fag. a 2. s. (Bassoon 2nd staff)
- Cor. (Cor Anglais)
- Tr-be. s. (Trumpet B-flat 2nd staff)
- Tr-bni. (Trumpets B-natural)
- Tuba.
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Viol. (Violin)
- V.le. (Viola)
- V.c. (Violoncello)
- C-b. (Contrabasso)

Tr-bne III e Tuba.

2

The musical score is arranged in two systems of six staves each. The top system includes a woodwind section (flutes, oboes, and bassoons), a string section (violins, violas, cellos, and double basses), and a percussion section (timpani and snare drum). The bottom system includes a woodwind section (flutes, oboes, and bassoons), a string section (violins, violas, cellos, and double basses), and a percussion section (timpani and snare drum). The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is marked with a '2' in a box at the beginning of the first system and at the bottom of the page.



This page of musical notation is for a 12-part ensemble, arranged in six systems of two staves each. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The upper staves (treble clef) contain the most active melodic lines, often with slurs and ties. The lower staves (bass clef) provide harmonic support with chords and moving bass lines. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is written in a standard musical font, with clear staff lines and note heads.



This page of musical notation is a score for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century repertoire given the style and the use of the word "détaché". The score is written for a grand piano, with staves for the right and left hands, and a central section for the piano's internal mechanisms (piano, celeste, and damper flippers). The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several triplets marked with a "3" and a slur. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 2/4 or 3/4 based on the note values. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The bottom section of the page, starting with the word "(détaché)", shows a more melodic and less rhythmically dense passage. The page number "7" is in the top right corner.

Fl. pice.

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor. III. IV.

Tr. ba.

Tr. bni e

Tuba.

Viol.

V-le.

V-c.

C-b.

3

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor. I. II.

Viol.

V-le.

V-c.

C-b.

pp

p

div.

pizz.

3

Fl.  
Ob.  
Clar.  
Fag.  
Cor.  
Viol.  
V-le.  
V-c.  
C-b.

Fl.  
Clar.  
Fag.  
Cor.  
Viol.  
V-le.  
V-c.  
C-b.

*dolce*  
*ppp*  
*ppp*  
*pp*  
*pizz.*  
*pizz.*  
*pp*  
*pp*

(II.)

4

Fag. II.  
Cor.  
Tr-be.  
Tr-bni. I. II.  
Viol. *poco cresc.*  
V-le.  
V-c.  
C-b.

II.  
*mf*  
*mf*  
*mf*  
*mf*  
*mf*  
*mf*  
*mf*

*dimin.*  
*dimin.*  
*dimin.*  
*mf*  
*mf*  
*mf*

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for multiple instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Clar.), Trumpet (Tr. bo.), Trombone (Tr. bnt. II), Violin (Viol.), Viola (V. le.), Violoncello (V. c.), and Contrabass (C. b.). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, and *dim.*. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves for different instruments. The overall layout is typical of a professional musical score, with clear notation and a structured arrangement of staves.

This is a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring staves for various instruments. The instruments listed are Fl. picc., Fl., Ob., Clar., Fag., Tr-be., Tr-bni I.II., Viol., V.le., V.c., and C-b. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. The page is numbered 5 in the top right corner. The notation is in a standard musical format with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score is written for a full orchestra, with each instrument having its own staff. The Fl. picc. and Fl. parts are in the upper staves, while the C-b. is in the lower staves. The Tr-bni I.II. part is also in the lower staves. The Viol. and V.le. parts are in the middle staves. The V.c. and C-b. parts are in the lower staves. The Tr-be. part is in the middle staves. The Ob., Clar., and Fag. parts are in the upper staves. The Fl. picc. and Fl. parts are in the upper staves. The Tr-bni I.II. part is also in the lower staves. The Viol. and V.le. parts are in the middle staves. The V.c. and C-b. parts are in the lower staves. The Tr-be. part is in the middle staves. The Ob., Clar., and Fag. parts are in the upper staves.

Fl. picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr. be.

Tr. bni.

Viol.

Vle.

V.c.

C. b.

arco

arco

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr. be.

Tr. bni.

Viol.

Vle.

V.c.

C. b.

marcato assai

marcato assai

6

The musical score is written for a large ensemble, likely a symphony. It consists of 18 staves. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) are prominent throughout. There are also markings like *a 2.* (second ending) and *tr* (trill). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The page is numbered 12 in the top left corner, and the number 6 is enclosed in a box in the top right and bottom right corners.

Timp.

arco

6



This page of musical notation, page 18, features a complex arrangement of 16 staves. The notation is organized into two main sections, each with five staves. The first section (staves 1-5) is for the right hand, and the second section (staves 6-10) is for the left hand. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'ff' (fortissimo). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a grand staff layout.



This page of musical notation is a score for a symphony, likely from the 19th century, given the notation style and the page number 14. The score is written for a large orchestra, with multiple staves for each instrument family. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The instruments represented include strings (violins, violas, cellos, and double basses), woodwinds (flutes, oboes, and bassoons), brass (trumpets and trombones), and percussion (timpani). The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and includes various musical markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), and *tr* (trill). The page number 14 is located at the top left corner.

7

ff

7

This page of musical notation is for a 12-part ensemble, arranged in six systems of two staves each. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Many notes are beamed together, indicating rapid passages. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *tr* (trill) and *a. 2.* (a. 2.). The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era instrumental score.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The score is written on multiple staves, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic figures, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings like 'tr' (trills) and 'acc' (accents). The piece appears to be in a single system, with a repeat sign at the end. The notation is dense and complex, suggesting a challenging piece of music.

Fl.  
Ob.  
Fag.  
Cor.  
Tr-be.  
Tr-bni e Tuba.  
Viol.  
V-le.  
V-o.  
C-b.

Measures 1-7 of a musical score. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon) and strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses) play active parts. The brass section (Coronet, Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba) provides harmonic support. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Fl.  
Ob.  
Clar. in A.  
Fag.  
Cor.  
Tr-be.  
Tr-bni e Tuba.  
Viol.  
V-le.  
V-o. div.  
C-b.

Measures 8-15 of a musical score. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in A, Bassoon) and strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses) play active parts. The brass section (Coronet, Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba) provides harmonic support. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 8 is marked with a box containing the number 8. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *arco* (arco). The string section includes markings for *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco).

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

Clar. *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. I. II. *p*

Viol. *p*

V-le. *p*

V-c. div. *pizz.* *p*

C-b. *p*

*mf* *arco*

*mf*

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

Clar. *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. I. II. *pp*

Viol. *p*

V-le. *p*

V-c. div. *arco* *p*

C-b. *p*

*pp*

*ppp*

*ppp*

*dolce*

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*



**9**

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Clar.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Cor.), Trumpet and Tuba (Tr.-bni e Tuba.), Violin (Viol.), Viola (V.le.), Violoncello (V.c. unis.), and Double Bass (C.b.). The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of dynamic markings (f, mf, p, cresc.) and articulation markings (staccato, arco). The score is divided into two systems, with the second system starting on the right side of the page. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout, with the Flute and Oboe in the upper woodwinds, the Clarinet and Bassoon in the lower woodwinds, the Horn and Trumpet/Tuba in the brass, and the Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass in the strings.



10

Fl. picc. *f cresc.* *ff*

I. *f cresc.* *ff*

Fl. II. *f cresc.* *ff*

Ob. a 2. *f cresc.* *ff*

I. *f cresc.* *ff*

Clar. II. *f cresc.* *ff*

Fag. *f cresc.* *ff* a 2.

a 2. *f* *ff*

Cor. *f* *ff*

Tr-be *f*

Tr-bni e Tuba. *mf*

Timp. *f* *mf*

Viol. *ff*

V-le *ff*

V-o. *ff*

C-b. arco *f* *ff*

10

Fl. piao.

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.

a 2.

*largamente*

*largamente*

V

This page of musical notation, page 23, contains 14 staves of music. The notation is arranged in two systems of seven staves each. The top system includes staves for woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses), and a timpani part. The bottom system includes staves for woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses), and a timpani part. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings 'ff' (fortissimo) are present on several staves, indicating a loud volume. The timpani part is marked 'Timp.' and shows a series of rhythmic patterns. The overall structure of the page is typical of a symphonic score, with multiple staves for different instruments and a clear layout for the conductor.

This page of musical notation is for a 12-part ensemble, likely a choir or instrumental group. It consists of 12 staves arranged in two systems of six staves each. The top system contains six vocal staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics 'か' are written above the notes on these staves. The bottom system contains six piano accompaniment staves, with the first four in treble clef and the last two in bass clef, all sharing the same key signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating a complex musical arrangement.

**II** animato

The musical score is written for a grand piano, featuring a complex arrangement of chords and melodic lines. The tempo is marked **animato** at the top and bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into two systems. The first system has 12 staves, and the second system has 8 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like **f** and **a2**.

This page of musical notation is for a 12-part ensemble, arranged in six systems of two staves each. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and ties. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *a2.* (second ending). The music is written in a style that suggests a contemporary or modern classical composition, with a focus on intricate rhythmic patterns and harmonic textures. The notation is presented in a clear, professional layout, with a large margin at the top and bottom.

12 calando

The musical score is arranged in a system of 12 staves. The top four staves are for woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons), the next four for brass (trumpets, trombones, tubas, and euphoniums), and the bottom four for strings and percussion. The score is written in a key of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The tempo/mood is indicated as 'calando' (diminuendo). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as 'ff' (fortissimo), 'pp' (pianissimo), and 'sfpp' (sforzando pianissimo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the number '12' in a box.



[illegible]

Fl. I.

Ob. I.

Clar.

Fag.

Arpa.

Viol.

V. la.

V. c.

C. b.

13 Fl. I. Solo, dolce dolce Solo dolce

Clar.

Fag. pp

Cor. III. IV. pp

Arpa.

Viol.

V-le div. div.

V-c. pp

C-b. pp

Fl. I.

Clar. *dolce*

Fug.

Cor. I, II.

Vjol.

V.le div. *div.*

V.c. *pp*

C.b. *pp*

[illegible][illegible]